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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/643,715	08/19/2003	Masao Yasuno	40413-000740	5120
23572	7590	06/01/2004		
HARNESS, DICKEY & PIERCE, P.L.C. P.O. BOX 828 BLOOMFIELD HILLS, MI 48303			EXAMINER	FONTAINE, MONICA A
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1732	

DATE MAILED: 06/01/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/643,715	YASUNO ET AL
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Monica A Fontaine	1732

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(e). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any accrued patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 March 2004.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-6 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 7 and 8 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 19 August 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 081903

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-162)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

Claims 1-6 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected air passage switching system, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Election was made without traverse in the paper filed 24 March 2004.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Ito et al. (U.S. Patent 6,641,768), in view of Smith et al. (U.S. Patent 6,579,485).

The applied reference (Ito et al.) has a common inventor with the instant application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art only under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) might be overcome by: (1) a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not an invention "by another"; (2) a showing of a date of invention for the claimed subject matter of the application which corresponds to subject matter disclosed but not claimed in the reference, prior to the effective

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U.S. filing date of the reference under 37 CFR 1.131; or (3) an oath or declaration under 37 CFR 1.130 stating that the application and reference are currently owned by the same party and that the inventor named in the application is the prior inventor under 35 U.S.C. 104, together with a terminal disclaimer in accordance with 37 CFR 1.321(c). For applications filed on or after November 29, 1999, this rejection might also be overcome by showing that the subject matter of the reference and the claimed invention were, at the time the invention was made, owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person. See MPEP § 706.02(l)(1) and § 706.02(l)(2).

Regarding Claim 7, Ito et al., hereafter "Ito," show that it is known to carry out a manufacturing method of an air passage switching door (Abstract) comprising forming a door body (Figure 3, element 100), inserting the door body in a mold at a predetermined position (Figure 6), and wherein the mold has runners for supplying an injection material in the mold (Figure 8, element 34), and wherein the outlets of the runners are throttled to increase a flow speed of the injection material and to increase a temperature of the injection material (Column 5, lines 49-67; Column 6, lines 1-35). Ito does not show using recess portions on his preformed door with approximately corresponding runners. Smith et al., hereafter "Smith," show that it is known to carry out a method of manufacturing a flat article wherein a preformed article has a plurality of recess portions recessed from an outer peripheral portion of the perform (Figure 7, element 10), and inserting the perform body in a mold at a predetermined position, such that the recess portions are positioned to approximately correspond to outlets of runners for supplying an injection material in the mold (Figure 7, elements 10 and 21). Smith and Ito are combinable because they are concerned with a similar technical field, namely, that of injection molding

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operations which form composite articles using preformed elements. It would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Smith's recess portions in Ito's molding process in order to provide more surface area for the enhancement of the bonding between the perform and the injected material.

Regarding Claim 8, Ito shows the process as claimed as discussed in the rejection of Claim 7 above, but he does not show a relative size between the runners and recess portions. Smith shows that it is known to carry out a method wherein the recess portions are formed so that each width of the recess portions in an outer peripheral direction of the outer peripheral portion is equivalent or less than each width of the outlets of the runners (Figure 7, elements 10 and 21). It would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make runners and recess portions according to Smith's specifications for use in Ito's molding process in order to accomplish accurate filling of the mold around each recess portion.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The following patents are cited to further show the state of the art with regard to molding processes which use performs:

U.S. Patent 5,618,485 to Gajewski

U.S. Patent 4,764,409 to Freeman

U.S. Patent 6,047,951 to Ito et al.

U.S. Patent 6,159,409 to Benda

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U.S. Patent 6,412,755 to Ito

U.S. Patent 6,523,805 to Kato et al.

U.S. Patent 6,676,397 to Kato et al.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Monica A Fontaine whose telephone number is 571-272-1198. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:30am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mike Colaianni can be reached on 571-272-1196. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Maf
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May 21, 2004

Michael Cola -
MICHAEL P. COLAIANNI
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER